The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,610—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 5-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Sept., 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Ootacamund, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th September, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,959 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 9 years, free of charge; Children not above 2 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 9 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 10th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

STEAM BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.

BENGAL, S. S., Captain ROWLEY, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on MONDAY, 15th September. Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number 'tween deck passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Marussi, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 13th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 147 0
To Port Said	„ 322	„ 255	„ 141 0
To Syra	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 68 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

*Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	12th Sept.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	2200	656	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621	400	E. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer WILTON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jarvis,

Bombay, 5th September 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
6 „ „ dhuties.
6 cases prints.

An Invoice of plated ware and fancy lamps, comprising 4, 5 and 6 glass cruets, marmalade pots, roundwaiters, pickle and liqueur stands, sardine boxes, butter pots, fancy night lamps, &c., several lots of wearing apparel, reading books, portmanteaux, &c. &c.

An Invoice of hats and helmets, comprising long black beaver, white felt, black and blue soft felt, high and low crowned white felt, hard, beaver drab helmets, &c.

5 half chests Kangra Valley Tea Company's superior Pekoe, 40 lbs. each.
10 Do. do. Orange Pekoe 50 lbs. each.

Ex order of Messrs. Sawyer & Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hossein Heptoolia Mahomedally—

A H M H & Co. } 1-20—20 cases kerosine lamp chimnies.

On account of the concerned.

327 bundles dyed yarn sea-water damaged.
6 bales grey dhoties.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT NO. 164, MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons of about 50 varieties, several varieties of very fine roses, aranearis, aralia, acalypha, caladiums, conocinvillias, dracenas, pyrous, lobelias, stephanotis, maranias, antigonon, &c. &c., the property of E Comber, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at the Town Hall, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., the Office and Library furniture, the property of the University of Bombay, comprising writing desks, chairs, book cases with glass doors, bookstands, presses, a small mahogany bagatelle table and small billiard table, &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

A beautiful pearl necklace, having 147 large pearls in 3 strings and 2 pendants, one set with brilliants and the other with brilliants and rubies.

1 ruby brilliant about 5 rattics.

Now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of Sept., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class semi-grand piano by Broadwood, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexander, a strong built Hooghiam, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One improved Snider rifle, carries regulation ammunition, and is almost new.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Rogay, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Narayen Babunjee Poorow, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon standing, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Girgaum on the southern side of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway French Bridge, in the subdistrict of Bhoolaishwar, formerly, and is now in the occupation of Dhurmsi Narayen Babunjee Poorow, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 265, and presently under No. 303, containing by admeasurement 75 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east, west, north, and south by the property of the said Fazondar, Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NUGGUR COTTON at the G. I. P. Railway station, Borve Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

2,000 lbs. good loose Nuggur cotton,

AUCTION SALE of garments, ankle boots, thread, helmet, spikes and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace remnants, &c. &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the following goods, viz., about 210 garments of sorts, 40 pairs ankle boots, 179 lbs. thread black machine, helmet spikes, and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace, remnants, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square piano by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large China vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties—

On account and risk of Esmaeljee Ecoffbhoy—

E E } 24-51-35 Bombay } 1 case tin trumpets, 20 „ slate pencils, 1 case brass wire, 2 „ toy pistols, 1 „ tooth combs } ex S. S. Osyth.

On account and risk of Goolam Hussain Khaifax—

G K S & C } 1—1 case umbrellas ex City of Baltimore.

On account and risk of M. F. Mehta.—

M F M Bombay } 1 case purses ex Lombardy.

On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba.—

H D A Bombay } 2—1 case cutlery ex Banarty.

On account and risk of Hassum Dada—

H D S & C Bombay } 1-2—2 cases clocks ex Benledi.

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

A D S & C Bombay } 2—1 case cotton caps ex Galatea.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW No. 115 on MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL, lately vacated by M. H. Starling, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

TO LET, for the coming October Season, the well-known Bungalow, STONEHENGE, at Matheran, last season occupied by the Hon. Sir Michael R. Westropp, Chief Justice, High Court. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150, has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MISS MAY EDWARDES.

SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY

First time in Bombay of the glorious Burlesque,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

NEW SONGS.
LOCAL HITS.
NEW DANCES.

Production of Alfred Maltby's great Comedy in one act, entitled
OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW,
In which Harry Hunter's celebrated Duet entitled
DOMESTIC SQUABBLES,
will be introduced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Gallery ..... Rs. 1
Stalls ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... As. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

STIRLING & CO.,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO. OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, and for Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE, OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.
2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 3rd instant, will be held here at 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1879.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th September, 1879.

SECTION 245 C. BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACTS OF 1872 AND 1878.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER having PROVIDED a SUITABLE CARRIAGE for the FREE CONVEYANCE to HOSPITAL of persons suffering from any DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE, Notice is hereby given, that application for such carriage should be made to the Inspector of No. 2 Ward at Boree Bunder stables, or at the Office of the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 6th September 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 395 of 1877.

PREMABAI, widow of JAIRAM DWARKADASS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWJEE DWARKADASS, also of Bombay, Bhatia Merchant, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Honourable JOHN MARRIOTT, Her Majesty's Acting Advocate-General, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, bearing date the sixth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES AFFECTING the ESTATE of JAIRAM DWARKADASS, late of Bombay, Bunder, Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Seventeenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, are required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 29th day of August, 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12	
Do. do. do. 250	4	0	
Dindigula and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0	
Do. do. box of 250	4	8	
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1	2	
Treacher's Gem muster box of 50	1	0	

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

THE Public are hereby informed that the timing of trains on this Railway will be altered, on and from MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH of SEPTEMBER, 1879, as follows:—

UP—SECUNDERABAD TO WADI.

The FIRST UP MIXED TRAIN, now leaving Secunderabad at 7-35 A.M., will leave at 7-25 A. M., and reach Wadi at 3-10 P.M., (instead of 3 P.M.)

The SECOND UP MIXED TRAIN, now leaving Secunderabad at 11-30 P.M., will leave at 9-50 P. M. and reach Wadi at 6 A.M (instead of 6-30 A. M.)

DOWN—WADI TO SECUNDERABAD.

The FIRST DOWN MIXED TRAIN, now leaving Wadi Junction at 10 A. M., will leave at 10-30 A. M., reaching Secunderabad at 6-25 P. M., (instead of 5-35, P. M.)

The SECOND DOWN MIXED TRAIN, now leaving Wadi at 8-45 P. M., will leave at 9-40 P. M., reaching Secunderabad at 6 A. M. (instead of 10-40 P. M.)

On the night of the 14th September the Up Mixed Train will leave Secunderabad at 9-30 P. M., (instead of 11-20 P. M.) and reach Wadi at 6 A.M.

For further information see Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Dated Ahmednagar, August 27th 1879.

SPARKLING AVALON,

THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A splendid Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen ..... Cash Rs. 18
Pints „ ..... „ 10

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. TANJORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scoth Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a well selected and perfectly New Stock of Goods in the above Department. Fancy Coatings of the best manufacture and the most approved fashionable styles.

Angola and Cheviot Suitings specially for Monsoon wear. Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

Patterns with instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Dock Suits ..... 10 to 15	8		Travelling Hats	7	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8	Do. Brushes	0	12
Warm Suits ..... 30 to	40	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Nail Do.	0	12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ..4 to	15	8	Hair Brushes		
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..... 35 to	65	0	Blankets ..... each	10	8	in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... 10 to	10	5	Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Pyjamas	8	0	Rugs Square	2	8	Do. Strops	4	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	8
White do.	5	0	Ditto handsome Overlapper			Briar Root Pipes	1	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Trunks ..... 12-8 to	23	0	Cheroot Holders	1	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Champagne Taps	1	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0	Extra large do	24	0	Pocket Knives	1	8
Silk and Wool do	8	0	Linen Larges do	75	0	Shaving Soap, 4 cakes ..	1	0
Spun Silk do	10	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs..	1	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0	Extra large do	24	0	Warm Gloves	1	8
Bathing Drawers	4	0	Children's Bags	35	0	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, dos..	8	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Fragrant Florellina	1	8
Warm do ..... 15 to	18	8	Ditto, ditto	72	0	Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	15	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	55	8	Overland Chairs best Beach ..... 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8	Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ..25 to	30	0	Ladies' White Cotton....	6	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to	6	0	Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Ladies' Sunand Travelling Hats, from ..... 6 to	15	0	Courier Bags ..... 9-8 to	13	8	Portable Washstands....	75	0
Travelling Caps	4	8	Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6	8	Portable Washstands....	32	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 8-8 to	8	8	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0	Travelling Canteens	31	0
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Soap Boxes	1	8
			Travelling do	1	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
			English Feather do	7	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Helmet Cases	7	12
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Portable Ink Stand	1	8
						Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.

GIFTS
for
Birthday Presents
and
SOUVENIRS
Suitable for Gentlemen.

GOLD SCARF PINS.

In plain Gold, of various pretty patterns and designs, from Rs. 10 to 40. Set into Cameos, Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, Onyx, Coral, &c., from Rs. 20 to 160.

GOLD SCARF RINGS

as above.

GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, ETC.

Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled, in case, from Rs. 45 to 100.

STUDS.

Set with Cornelians, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, Turquoise, Opal, Pearl, or Enamelled, from Rs. 10 to 120.

Sets of Studs, Plain or Engraved Gold, Rs. 14 to 25.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

Plain, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25; set

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH SEPT. 1879.

The general tone of business in London will doubtless be adversely affected on Monday by the news from Kabul published in our telegraphic column. No inconsiderable portion of the slight tendency to improvement which has been apparent of late is due to the termination of the Afghan, and the anticipated close of the Zulu war, giving promise of a prolonged period of peace; but if, as seems very probable, we are now entering on a second and possibly more protracted stage of the Afghan difficulty, an uneasy feeling is almost certain to be apparent, at least for a time.

Yesterday Consols in London were unchanged at 77⅞, French Rentes at 117½, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅞ for Fours, and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday, Coffee was firm at previous prices. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 19s. higher, Cochin £2 per ton lower. Linseed is quiet at former rates; Rapeseed quiet with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta ex-Warehouse. Silesian Spelter is quoted at £18.10, a decline of 5s. per ton.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm at former prices, Reuter's quotations being the same throughout as on Tuesday last. The statement of the shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of August, shows large supplies of all descriptions both for Calcutta and Bombay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, sales 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, and to-day with a hardening tendency, sales 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, but spot prices are all unchanged. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands advanced from 12½ to 12 3-16 cents, and to-day comes 12¼, while December shipment, which yesterday receded from 10·45 to 10·39 cents., has advanced again to-day to 10·48 cents. per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple with the corresponding date of the two previous years, and, as was to be expected, the figures afford a stronger argument than ever in favour of higher prices. The visible supply has now fallen to 40,000 bales less than the lowest point touched last year, while the stock in Liverpool is 140,000 bales less than at the same date last year. The anticipations which we expressed a short time ago that the visible supply for all Europe would run down to 850,000 bales, and that the stock in Liverpool would probably be under 200,000 before the end of November, seem therefore in a fair way of being fulfilled; in fact, should the American receipts continue in anything like the same proportion to last year as they have during the first week of the season, we may expect to see the minimum considerably under these figures. That prices will not advance somewhat in the face of such contracted supplies is very improbable, notwithstanding the discouraging state of trade in Manchester, and should any adverse news come to hand respecting the American crop about the same time, the rise might be very important. Hitherto Surats have not participated in the upward movement to the same extent as American, but with the difference now existing between the two kinds any further rise would probably affect both pretty equally.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds..	980,000	1,111,410	1,641,580
" " " Surats	453,000	342,790	397,510
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	379,000	519,400	807,490
Do. London.....	72,000	18,810	31,990
American Afloat.....	30,000	9,000	22,000
E. Indian "	165,000	131,400	97,000
Total.....	586,000	679,510	958,390
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 15-16d.	6 11-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Fair Dholleras...	5 5-16d.	5 3-16d.	5d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1 3-16d.

The American crop figures for the week afford the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	15,000	25,500	5,700
" Exports to U K	9,000	2,000	4,000
" " to Continent.	4,000	.....	2,000
Total Receipts. since 1st Sept.	15,000	25,500	5,700
" Exports to U K. "	9,000	2,000	4,000
" " Continent. "	4,000	.....	2,000
" Stock at the Ports	60,000	57,000	113,000
Saturday's Receipts	2,000	4,100	1,600

Bar Silver in London remains unchanged at 51⅝ per oz.

Exchange here to-day has been quiet, but very steady. Rates are unchanged, but if anything the Banks are more willing sellers, but less willing buyers than yesterday, and advices from China are said to be a shade firmer. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 4 months' sight..	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Credits, 4 " "	...1s. 8d.	"
Documents, 4 " "	...1s. 8 1-16d.	"
France 4 " "	...2·11½ to 2·12d.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and ⅜ to 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is quiet and unaltered. Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The Share Market is pretty steady, but less active. Bank of Bombay remains unchanged at Rs. 662½. In Land Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Re. 1 in Frere. Apollo Press Shares are Rs. 40, Mofussil Rs. 5 per share higher. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand is decidedly less active. Bombay United have advanced Rs. 10 and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, but Jewraj Balloo and Khutao Mucconjee are both Rs. 10 per share lower.

Cotton.—Exporters have been out of the market to-day, and with the exception of a few purchases for the local Mills, no business is reported. Prices, however, are very firm owing to the Liverpool accounts combined with limited stocks on the spot, which, moreover, are not likely to be largely augmented until new Cotton begins to come in as supplies up country are below the average for this time of year. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 225 per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	" 219 "
G. F. do	" 214 "
Good Dholleras (nominal)	" 225 "
F. G. F. do	" 218 "
G. F. do	" 212 "

Seeds.—Of Linseed there are practically no supplies, everything except the merest rubbish having been bought up for export, while there are no arrivals from up-country. We quote Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. For Rapeseed the enquiry is slack at Rs. 6-13 per cwt. for Gujarat.

Freights show little change. For Liverpool the Rydal Hall has ceased booking Seeds and Wheat, but has still room for measurement at 20s. to 22s. 6d. per ton; and the s.s. Wiston Hall will, it is expected, take the berth during the coming week. By sail the nominal quotation is still 20s. For Trieste, and Venice 15s., payable here at 2s. exchange is now the quoted rate.

Piece Goods in the bazaar are rather more active, the up-country buyers having agreed to the terms of payment obtained by the local dealers, and we may look for fair purchases of grey goods being made to make up for the suspension of operations during the past ten days. Supplies, however, both on the spot and near at hand, are too liberal to render any advance in prices probable.

Coals are unchanged, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½
Bank of Madras	50,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	87,830	£25 £12·13-16		6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 ps*	840
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	117
Managon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. a	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. a	210

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Nicholls and Co's Financial Circular for August says :—With money abundant in the open market, and loans obtainable without difficulty at from half to one per cent. below the Bank's minimum, no advance in the rate, on the 14th, was hardly expected. At the close of July the trade demand had fallen off, as shown in the Bank's weekly statement published on the 29th of that month, and up to the 14th instant it had not strengthened sufficiently to account for the very slight movement of the rate. The step taken must, therefore, be regarded as precautionary, in view of an expected pressure as the busy export season approaches, and with regard to the facts that the heavy balances of Government held by the Banks cannot be relied upon towards the close of the year, that outside resources are comparatively limited and that the market is of that specially sensitive character which yields to the slightest pressure exceeding that of an ordinary or average demand.

So far there has been no increased activity in the export trade manifested, but the announcement of abundant grain crops gives promise of an early improvement, although counteracted by the dull and discouraging advices which are reaching us from the Home markets. While the grain crops are likely to be abundant, the yield of indigo will be below the average owing to the excessive rains and the inundations which have occurred in Eastern Bengal, with large loss of plant; some of the Assam and Cachar tea gardens have sustained damages from blight, others have suffered from the visitation of cholera and other epidemics. The recent sales of tea have been less favourable, and have fallen from half to an anna below those in the early part of the month.

From the statistics published by Government for the second quarter of 1879, we find that the imports to this country have fallen off nearly a crore of rupees below those for the same period in 1877 and 1878. The exports exceed by fifty lakhs those for the second quarter of last year, but are nearly two crores less than in 1877. There has been a large increase in the export of gunny bags,—nearly double what it was in the same three months of 1877,—but there has been a great falling off in wheat and oil-seeds, while the exports of sugar have been reduced to a minimum. The exports of rice show a considerable increase.

The Secretary of State has placed regularly in the London market £300,000 weekly, and this has sufficed for the requirements of Indian trade, no shipments of silver from Europe being reported. By some oversight Reuter advised that the monthly drawings would be suspended, and this, taken in connection with the passing of the Two Million Loan Bill, which amount would be held for the purpose of reducing the Council drafts, had the effect of sending up rates for sterling Bills to 1 8 1-16 for demand. Instead of the allotment being reduced, it was announced subsequently that £350,000 would be drawn for on the 29th. This resulted in bringing down quotations again, and they reverted to their former range, as shown below. Still the tendency is upward. The price of bar silver has gradually advanced from 51½d. on the first to 51¾d. and 51½d. The amount of private paper offering has been very restricted; the demand for remittance, on the other hand, has been limited; but with larger exports and other influences the rates for sterling are not likely to fall lower for months to come; on the contrary to rise, unless Germany again places more of its demonetized silver on the London market, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary which have recently been circulated.

In Government paper there has been during August a falling off in prices of nearly 1 per cent., the sudden rise in the Bank rate, and the subsequent addition of one per cent. to the margin on loans, having mainly induced the depression. The rate for 4 per cents. is now 94, and 4½ per cents Rs. 100-10, against 95 and 101 a month ago. Enfaced paper has kept tolerably firm in the London market at £77-12 for 4 per cents. and £83 for 4½ per cents., but prices have necessarily fluctuated with the quotations on this side.

Strong objection has been taken to the altered form adopted by the Currency Department with reference to its note issues, whereby the reserves of coin and bullion and Government securities, held at the principal circles of issue, against notes in circulation, are no longer made known to the public. The Chambers of Commerce have protested against a deviation from the rules observed since the introduction of the State currency into India in 1862. Those rules were framed with a view to elicit the fullest confidence of the public and to ensure the convertibility of the notes, and in these objects they have been successful, notwithstanding occasional expressions of dissatisfaction at the difficulties attending the encashment of notes of one circle at other circles of issue. No one has hitherto doubted that he could get his 100 rupees for his currency note of that amount, and there is danger in this retrograde step, lest the confidence hitherto reposed in the system of issue should become impaired. Government will do well to revert to a practice which has answered well in the past, and any deviation from which will surely engender distrust and awaken suspicion.

There has been little to remark upon in the events of the month. The dull state of trade continues, and there is at present little prospect of improvement. The crop reports at Home is most discouraging, the weather having been unpropitious, and the incessant rain having proved most disastrous for harvest prospects. This circumstance intensifies the evils of stagnation in every branch of manufacturing and industrial enterprise, and dims the outlook for the immediate future. Our Cotton and Jute mills are working in many instances at a loss, or but at a nominal profit, and Tea and Indigo concerns are not by any means flourishing, and miscellaneous concerns are sharing in the general languor. Coal companies and Pressing companies are perhaps exceptions to the general rule.

In such times of general stagnation and apathy it behoves all engaged in financial and commercial undertakings, to work with the utmost prudence and circumspection if they would see a termination of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and the re-establishment of business relations on a firm and solid basis.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd September as compared with that for 29th August :—

Liabilities.	29th Aug. Rs. A. P.	2nd Sept. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910 0 0	20,94,910 0 0
Treasury Balance	3,43,01,397 9 5	3,39,63,163 7 0
Other Deposits	1,94,01,989 1 9	2,00,75,158 10 11
Bank Post Bills &c.....	10,02,535 3 4	9,36,945 7 6
Sundries	11,02,623 10 10	11,75,496 11 11
	7,79,03,455 9 4	7,82,45,672 5 4
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,25,09,184 4 0	1,32,78,068 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	71,48,626 5 4	70,88,874 5 10
Credits on ditto. ...	1,16 64,734 8 8	1,19,56,260 10 7
Bills Discounted.	1,60,58,621 5 10	1,59,01,914 12 10
Balances with other Banks	3,76,116 4 11	4,53,448 1 5
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	9,60,833 6 6	9,60,325 12 5
Stamps	8,551 5 1	8,383 15 1
Sundries.....	2,99,542 12 3	3,71,382 4 11
Cash at Head Office	1,03,01,200 14 1	99,75,876 15 9
Do. at Branches	1,85,76,143 7 0	1,82,56,157 6 6
	7,79,03,455 9 4	7,82,45,672 5 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Sagoff, 647 tons, Captain T. J. Barg, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chupra, 1,522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast. The same Co.'s s. s. Baghdad, 879 tons, Captain G. de Smith, sailed on the same day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Ruswaldy, and 33 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Janet Cowan	Campbell	Bassein.
	Sagoff.....	Barg	Calcutta. " "
	Baghdad (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	Chupra (s).....	Wood.....	Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Ship Loch Awe, to Calcutta.
Ship Culsean, to London via Kurrachee,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
3 Gitana ..... Garnet ..... London, May 22.
Ellora ..... Clayton ..... Melbourne, July 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 3.—Steamers Oorjia, Reliance, Ship City of Athens' Schooner Constance.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Gitona—2nd September, French Ship Eugenie and Ann Millicent at Sandheads.

MADRAS.

Sept.
ARRIVALS.
3 Dorunda (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
4 El Dorado (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 6.

From Liverpool.

Olympia s—250 cwts pig lead and 100 cwts lead ore, W and A Graham and Co; 3 hogsheads earthenware, Boomar Bhima.

From London.

Elcin—13 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*.
Bengal s—76 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 12 casks zinc sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 13 packages printing papers, the Bombay Educational Press; 984 cwts pig lead, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 1 cask earthenware; Ludha Ebram and Co; 4 cases varnish, 50 drums linseed oil, 10 drums turpentine, and 8 casks paint of sorts, Nazerally Surufally and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Asairia s—30 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 6.

For Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—426 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9 bales hides and skins, Dawood Hajee Sallay Mahamed; 47 bales cotton groping, Hajee Allarukhia Nuthoo; 80 bales cotton waste, Dossa Valjee; 87 bales wool, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; 145 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 115 bales cotton, Nupoo Nag-oy; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 129 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchood; 50 cwts wheat and 100 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 675 cwts myrobalans, Shamjee Narroojee and Co; 20 bales wool, Nurotum Davidass.

For London.

Culzean—70 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Venetia.—10½ cwts indigo, Khutowmull Tolaram; 35½ cwts indigo, Pelly and Co.

For San Francisco.

Roxellana—250 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—September 8.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Green will take Chamber business to-day.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order, after suit No 149-78.

Suits for hearing and final dispcsal.

New Long Causes.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Kessowjee Naik.
451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nursey Lal vs Homojee Cursetjee Printer—Present and W.
453-79—Tyabjee and S—Soonderjee Jairam.

Long Causes.

431-79—Macfarlane and G—Fanny Catherine Mangston vs James Horsman Mangston—A. F. Turner—Matrimonial suit, settled.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady and another—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jeffereon and F—Tukeresey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hossenally and others—Jefferson and F.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Mehirjee—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-79—Ardeshir and H—Narayen Ockerda vs Boolla Cullian and another—Macfarlane and G.
213-79—Rimington, H and C—W Kelly vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gungjee—Bhanjee and T.
105-79—Janardhan G—Manchabai vs Tukaram Vithojee—A F Turner.
437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Co, Ld—Prescot and W.
440-79—A F Turner—Chubildass Lulloobhoy vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Judgment.—At 2 p.m.

256-78—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulubdass Cullandass and another vs Bhaichund Vurdhman and another—Crawford and B, and Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 5.

Cartwright, Sub-Inspector, Educ Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Poole, Major, 5th Bombay N L I, on leave, from Kurrachee.

September 6.

Hicks, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Genl, on leave.
Hemsted, Surg, On leave, from Cherat.

DEPARTURE.—September 6.

Cartwright, Sub-Inspector, Educ Dept, on duty, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 12	8 30 p. m.	...
Kurrachee	" 9	1-0 p. m.	2-0 p. m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 9	1-0 p. m.	2-0 p. m.
China.....	" 15	5-0 p. m.	5-30 p. m.
Australia	" 12	3-45 p. m.	4-15 p. m.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	" 19	3-30 p. m.	...
Zanzibar, &c.....	" 19	3-30 p. m.	...

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, &c.

Friday..... Sept. 19
Monday..... Oct. 20
" ..... Nov. 17
" ..... Dec. 15

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, is now every Tuesday, during the monsoon, but as the Steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jaak, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday ..... Sept. 15
Tuesday ..... " 30
" ..... Oct. 14
" ..... " 28
" ..... Nov. 11
" ..... " 25

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a. m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 3-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....9th, 0h. 55·3 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 8	.....	5 48	6 8	3 46 m 4 2 a	9 22 m 9 47 a
Tues. 9	English Mail expected.	5 48	6 7	4 2 m 3 30 a	10 29 m 10 47 a
Wed. 10	.....	5 48	6 6	6 29 m 5 0 a	11 53 m .....
Th. 11	.....	5 48	6 5	7 38 m 7 2 a	0 4 m 1 39 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 48	6 4	8 45 m 8 37 a	1 35 m 2 56 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	9 48 m 9 34 a	2 51 m 3 58 a
Sun. 14	Hollyrood Day—14 Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	6 2	0 10 m 10 0 a	3 43 m 4 21 a

SEVERAL PERSONS who were SUPPLIED with SPECTACLES by Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, some years ago, have called upon him, on finding that they could not see so well now, as when first using them. On examining the Eye Mr. M. found the SIGHT to have IMPROVED, and we enabled to give them PEBBLES of LESS POWER than previously, he would therefore advise those of his former Patrons, who have not already done so, to call upon him WITHOUT DELAY, as he intends LEAVING BOMBAY very SHORTLY.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1879.

The thrill of horror which the story of how five hundred Englishmen had died during one day's massacre in Zululand has hardly subsided, retribution has barely been exacted, ere we are confronted with yet another catastrophe, and have yet another disaster to British arms, and another insult to British prestige, to face and avenge. For some few days past ominous rumours have reached India regarding the position of affairs at Kabul—rumours which were too easily disregarded, for we had only just learned of the flattering and cordial reception which the Envoy of the Empress had shortly before received on his entry into that city. We were told that the Amir, the troops, and the people themselves, had all of them accorded a genuine, and in the case of the latter, at least outwardly, a spontaneous welcome to the party of English officers who, in spite of the late Amir's prognostications and fears, rode day after day unattended through the city and its environs, everywhere meeting with tokens of good-will, and in no instance with either molestation or insult. But all the time that Afghan treachery which has for centuries been a proverb throughout the East was at work, and a storm was gathering which was soon to burst and overwhelm altogether the little knot of Englishmen with their slender escort. The six regiments which the Amir had ordered from Herat arrived a short time since at Kabul, composed of men who had not met the English in fight during the war just concluded. These troops were in arrears of pay, were insolent and from the very first began to mutter complaints about the iniquity of permitting the hated Feringhee to contaminate with his presence a city of the Faithful; and it was rumoured even that they had sent word to the Amir himself, protesting against his alliance with the foreigners. Doubtless, the mutinous feeling spread in time to the other regiments in garrison,—ten in number, besides cavalry and artillery. The Mullahs—always our most inveterate foes—we may be sure were also at work, reminding the people of the events of 1840, and adding force to their exhortations by pointing to the cholera which had attacked the population, unfortunately, soon after the Envoy's arrival. Ferrier tells us in his "Caravan Journeys" how, while he was imprisoned in Kandahar, the same plague devastated Western Afghanistan. The priests at once pointed to the presence of an infidel in their midst, and said that until he died there would be no relief, so that it was with difficulty that the then Governor of Kandahar succeeded in preserving the life of his European captive against the mob. We may be sure the mullahs at Kabul have, during the past few weeks, made use of similar arguments to inflame the minds of the soldiery and people there, and to goad them on to outbreak and murder. It is strange how history repeats itself, for with few exceptions, the story of the Afghan campaign of 1839 is the story of that of 1879. We have had a similar "highly successful campaign," winding up with a similar treacherous massacre; but happily this time on a much smaller scale. Major Sir P. L. N. Cavagnari had with him but three other British officers—viz., Mr. W. Jenkyns, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Embassy; Lieutenant Hamilton, V. C., Attaché and commandant of the escort; and Surgeon A. A. Kelly, Indian Medical Department, Surgeon to the Embassy. The escort consisted of fifty infantry and twenty-five cavalry of the Corps of Guides. How these men met their death is recounted in our telegraphic columns. Late in the night a horseman arrived at our outpost on the Shuturgurdan, aroused the soldiers, and told them of the scene that was then being enacted only some fifty miles away as the crow flies; of how four Englishmen and half a hundred Indian soldiers were being done to death by a huge rabble of mutinous soldiery and savage populace. The details sent us by the Press Commissioner speak for themselves; they are sufficiently eloquent, and they prepare us for the news which follows,—of a few breathless survivors coming in to recount the story of how the British party died at last—as British soldiers always have and always will die under such circumstances—"fighting desperately." This story recalls the days of the Mutiny, and we have to go back to 1857 for incidents in Indian history of such thrilling interest as those we now recount. It is doubtful whether the full details of that desperate and hopeless defence for a day and a night, and of how fire at last came to do what innumerable thousands of savage and yelling Afghans could not effect, will ever be known, but the massacre of the Kabul Embassy of 1879 will take rank in our annals with the Cawnpore, Lucknow, the Kyber—or to go back to our earliest history—with the Black Hole of Calcutta tragedies.

The despatch that tells us of this most melancholy disaster—this miserable ending to what has proved, despite all that has been said to the contrary—a most miserable war, tells us also of the measures that are being taken to deliver that retribution, which as inevitably follows the murder of British subjects, as day follows night. Kandahar has already been re-occupied by our troops, and the advance upon Kabul is ordered that should have been made last winter. It is easy being wise after the event; but our readers will bear witness that we have throughout been sceptical about the value of a treaty whose conditions were ensured by paper, and nothing else. There is only one method of subduing Afghans—there is only one subjugation which they understand—and that is the subjugation of the sword. Such is the lesson that the past history of the country repeats at every page—such is the lesson which we, twice in forty years, have ourselves learned at bitter cost. The apprehensions with which we announced that a British officer was to be stationed at Kabul with but a handful of men to defend him in case of need have been too truly fulfilled; and Shere Ali, when he declared that he would not be responsible for the safety of such an Envoy, we now know was speaking in full knowledge of what might be expected from his savage and treacherous subjects. There is no cause whatever to suspect the present Amir of complicity in this matter. It is evident that he is not implicated, and his request for our immediate assistance we fully believe to be thoroughly sincere. But so long as the stigma rests upon him that he is the puppet and ally of the Feringhee, so long will we have to lend him something more than our "moral" support. No man has yet ruled Afghánistan through any other title than that of the strongest. As each Amir dies his successor has to make good his position with his sword, and until the ordeal is passed and all competitors thoroughly subdued, that position will not be secure. So when we placed Yakub Khan on the throne, we should have furnished him with more tangible proof of our support than the degrading presence of half a hundred men. We should have marched our forces in his name from one end of the country to the other, and thus have let his enemies know that they were our enemies also. That is the work which will now after all have to be done; and which, as we have all along submitted, ought to have been done at the first. Having begun the war we were bound to end it at Kabul; and not to have done so was to have let the work go only half completed.

The troops are at once to be reconcentrated. General Roberts has left Simla for the Shuturgurdan, from which point the advance upon Kabul will immediately be effected. Cavagnari, the most promising of our political officers, is no more, and with him have died the other members of the Mission. Of that there seems to be no doubt. There is, therefore, no motive for an immediate advance of our forces until these are prepared to do their work thoroughly and effectively. At present we hold the summit of the Shuturgurdan, and when the proper time comes our avenging troops will in five days reach their destination Elswhere we give particulars of the march of the ill-fated Envoy while on its way to the Amir's capital, in which will be found, from the pen of one of the victims, a description of the road over which the British army will shortly have to pass, as well as of the Bala Hissar and adjacent ground where the mutiny took place. That Kabul can be occupied, and the mutineers dispersed without a fight, is more than can be expected; but no resistance is likely to be encountered until the city itself is reached, if even then. In the meantime, the position of Yakub Khan is not without its dangers. The emissaries of Abdul Rahmon, the Russian puppet, are probably busily at work, and the knowledge that a large Russian army is on the march Herat-ward will embolden them, while the infuriated populace will be in good condition to be worked on to deeds of further violence. It is sincerely to be hoped that Yakub Khan will maintain his position until we are able to assist him, as his death at the present juncture would ensure complications and responsibilities of the gravest character. In short, during the next few days news from Kabul itself, and intelligence as to what course the mutinous troops and rebellious populace will adopt, will be anxiously awaited. They will probably demand that Yakub Khan shall place himself at their head, while he will endeavour, should he not be able to hold his own, to place himself under the protection of our generals. What turn the course of events will take it is at present impossible to say, only one thing being certain that the people of Kabul will grievously have to answer for their misdeeds. As we go to press we have confirmed to us the news telegraphed to the Lahore journal of the arrival of a few survivors, so that hardly a vestige of doubt now remains regarding the wretched fate of Sir L. Cavagnari and his companions. If all hope of saving life must really be abandoned, then the course which Government means to adopt of thoroughly organising their forces before ordering an advance is undoubtedly the best under the circumstances. It must not be forgotten, for instance, that the Kurrum Valley cannot be denuded of troops until the re-inforcements to replace them are ready and preparations for maintaining an open line of communication effected. What has to be done must be thorough and complete.

Mach, in the Bolan Pass, the scene of the destructive flood regarding which the Press Commissioner sent us particulars on Saturday, is little more than half way between Dadur and Quetta. There are several points in the Pass which are exposed to the risk of sudden floods; one close to Dadur, where, in 1842, a whole detachment of Bengal sepoys, numbering fifty men, were swept away. At Mach there is a telegraph office, and the place was at first selected as one of the stations of the Bombay Reserve Brigade, but General Phayre wisely moved the troops to higher ground on the approach of the hot weather; and at Dozan, about twenty miles from Quetta, the men have been quartered in a cool and pleasant climate. We have heard nothing more about the Marri raid reported a few days ago, or of any measures being taken to exact retribution. Yet we may be certain that Sir Robert Sandeman will not permit the affair to pass unnoticed. For some time past the tribe, under his influence and through fear of the presence of British troops, has kept quiet, but if this last outbreak is allowed to pass unnoticed, we may soon hear that the country has relapsed into its former state of anarchy. The Marri Chief cooly told General Stewart, while on his way up the Pass to take command of the Kandahar column, that the hereditary occupation of the tribe was "looting." If they were not permitted to loot to some extent, then said he, must the Marris cease to exist, for their own country is not capable of producing anything, and in order to be convinced of that fact, he invited General Stewart to "come and see." In recent years, since their depredations in the Kachi plain of the Khan's dominions have been curtailed, the Marris have raided incessantly upon the wretched Khaker Pathans and the tribes in the vicinity of Vitakri. Many of the latter have been reduced to a condition of complete slavery, cultivating their lands solely for the benefit of their Marri conquerors. So recently as 1876 it was contemplated to despatch a small force into the Marris country, and we should think that the presence of troops, both at Vitakri on one side of their country and Dozan on the other, will now be taken advantage of to teach the tribe a lesson which it much requires.

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It has long been deeply felt amongst the members of the rougher sex that one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon mankind would be the invention of a gag, which should make the crying of babies inaudible without doing too much injury to the little noisy creatures themselves. In these days of telephones and what not, such an invention ought not to be beyond the powers of science, and we may safely predict that the man who succeeds in patenting such an invaluable article will make a rapid fortune. Mark Twain having lately patented a scrap book which stops swearing, might possibly be the man? As yet, however, no one has succeeded in producing such a desirable article; but we are thankful to be able to record that authoritative recommendations have been put forward for the guidance of nurseries, which may lead to a mitigation of this most irritating of created noises. We give the following regulations of the Crèche Guardian School of St. Josse-Norde, Brussels, taken from the *Sanitary Record*, with the hope that they may be found to contain the germs of some mitigation of the nuisance referred to, and that they may ultimately develop into the total abolition of one of the worst of the evils that human nature is heir to. They are these; "cradle little; "walk much; make the children who can, walk; "rarely scold; never beat; act with the greatest "kindness; sleep the infant now on one side, "again on the other, with the head always "slightly elevated; cover sufficiently but not "too much; do not leave the child too long "seated in a chair or otherwise; and do not "hinder its movements with long clothes; do "not lift it out by an arm; keep the feet "warm, the belly free and the head cool; do "not leave painted toys in the c

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

OUTBREAK IN KABUL.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY.

RE-OCCUPATION OF KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Late at night on the 4th inst. a Ghilzai messenger reached Ali Kheyl, having come full speed from Kabul, and reported to Captain Conolly, the political officer at Ali Kheyl, that the British Residency at Kabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments who had mutinied for their pay.

He said that the Embassy and escort were defending themselves.

This intelligence reached the Government at Simla early on the morning of the 5th inst., when orders were at once issued to General Massey at Ali Kheyl for an immediate movement upon Shuturgurdan, while General Roberts was instructed to start for Peiwar to take command of troops for immediate advance on Kabul.

General Stewart was ordered by telegram to hold Kandahar.

All troops on that line, now under orders for return to India, have been directed to concentrate again on Kandahar.

The British forces in the Khyber are to prepare for operations by Jallalabad, when reinforced. On the night of the 5th, Captain Conolly telegraphed the substance of letters received at Ali Kheyl from the Amir himself. These letters state that certain Afghan regiments which had already shown strong symptoms of mutiny against the Amir, had been assembled in the Bala Hissar to receive arrears of pay which they had demanded. They suddenly broke out into violent mutiny and stoned their officers.

They next made an attack on the British Residency, which is inside the Bala Hissar, but were received by a heavy and effective fire from the British escort.

The city mob then poured into the Bala Hissar, plundered and destroyed the Amir's arsenal, magazine, and stores, and joined the mutineers in attacking the Residency in overwhelming numbers.

The Amir was taken entirely by surprise, but appears to have used every endeavour to control the tumult. He sent to the Envoy's assistance General Daood Shah, who, on approaching the Residency, was attacked and unhorsed, and is said by the Amir to be dying of his injuries. The Amir next sent his son and the Governor of Kabul, and also some influential personages of the town, but the mob was completely beyond control.

The attack and defence appear to have continued all Wednesday until evening, when the Residency took fire.

On Thursday morning, the Amir, writing in a tone of the greatest distress and anxiety, said that he was himself besieged, and had no certain news of the fate of the British officers of the Mission, nor is it yet known what has become of them.

General Roberts leaves Simla this afternoon to assume command of the force, which will be immediately directed on Kabul, and which will be speedily reinforced and supported.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The troops recalled from Pishin have already re-occupied Kandahar.

The Amir has asked for our assistance, and Badshah Khan, the Ghilzai chief who holds the country beyond the Shuturgurdan, has offered his services.

Captain Conolly reports that yesterday all was quiet up to Shuturgurdan and beyond.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEATH OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

THE ADVANCE POSTPONED.

LAHORE, SEPT. 7.

A special telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that seven Sowar survivors state that the British party died fighting desperately. Bala Hissar has been utterly destroyed by the mutinous Afghan troops.

The British advance is postponed till the 9th October for want of transport.

Colonel Baker commands the Brigade in the Kurram Valley, Colonel Macgregor to be chief of the staff of General Roberts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The meeting of the Czar and the Emperor of Germany at Alexandrov was of a most cordial nature, and visits were exchanged between the two Sovereigns.

Serious floods have taken place at St. Petersburg, causing great damage.

The Russian Ambassador at the Porte (Prince Lobanow Rostowsky) has been appointed Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived from Bombay to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	Bales.
Do. do. sales of Surats.....	5,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	12,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	Nil.	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	379,000	do.
Do. do. of Surats.....	86,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London....	72,000	do.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5.10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver.....	51⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. do.	83½

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 6, 3-10 P.M.

Singapore, 6th.—Manila Mail Monday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	55 81	64 12	67 19
5 Friday	0 2	.....	.....
6 Saturday.....	0 22	0 5	0 0
7 Sunday.....	.....	0 15	0 24
Total.....	56 5	64 32	67 43
Fall up to 7th Sep. 1878.....	88 77	96 45	94 7
Do. to 7th Sep. 1877.....	58 10	48 10	56 37

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 7.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. 4; thermometer 80; barometer 29·900. Fall of rain 5 cents.

MANGALORE 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind N. E. N. W. Fall of rain 48 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 2 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VAITARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ...	70 48	Previously reported ...	63 61
September 1	0 10	September 1	0 14
,, 2	0 32	,, 2	0 25
,, 3	0 15	,, 3	0 13
,, 4	0 2	,, 4	0 11
Total.....	71 27	Total	64 24
PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLVAD.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	66 30	Previously reported ..	58 55
September 1	0 2	September 1	1 61
,, 2	0 6	,, 2	1 51
,, 3	0 76	,, 3	0 6
,, 4	0 0	,, 4	0 67
Total.....	67 14	Total.....	57 20
BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ...	48 43	Previously reported ..	23 82
September 1	3 15	September 1	0 36
,, 2	4 60	,, 2	1 96
,, 3	1 32	,, 3	0 19
,, 4	0 70	,, 4	1 3
Total.....	58 8	Total.....	82 36

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 2.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.
Jacobabad	29·696	–010	94·8	+1·0	79·6		47	– 4	E	2	2	...
Kurrachee	29·663	–029	87·5	+0·5	77·3		61	– 2	SSW	9	0	...
Deesa	29·741	+039	94·3	+3·6	79·7		61	– 8	SSE	6	7	0·51
Rajkot ..	29·727	+015	76·6	–2·5	76·1		98	+ 7	W	13	10	1·48
Surat	29·731	+022	81·1	+0·3	79·0		91	+ 6	WSW	7	10	0·45
Malegaon.	..	–	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona.....	29·805	+051	76·2	–0·5	70·3		73	– 2	W	17	9	0·01
Sholapore.	29·805	+05	76·8	–1·5	71·8		78	– 7	W	9	10	0·05
Bombay...	29·803	+058	80·5	–2·0	77·5		87	+ 4	W	16	10	0·42
Goa*	29·841	+044	78·5	+1·0	76·5		91	+ 2	W	13	8	0·72
Akola.....	29·728	+063	78·7	–8·5	74·1		93	+16	Calm	3	10	1·05
Amraoti..	29·675	+032	77·2	–1·0	76·5		97	+11	NW	4	9	1·63
Belgaum...	29·867	+035	70·9	–0·5	67·1		82	–12	WNW	13	10	0·11

WEATHER REMARKS.

Deesa—Thunder-storm.
Rajkot—Heavy rain; passing showers during day.
Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.
Bombay—Dark gloomy weather.
Sholapore—Overcast; moist and muggy.
Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.
Goa—Misty and muggy.
Akola—Drizzling rain. Nor-wester, with rain.
Amraoti—Drizzling rain; passing showers during day.
Belgaum—Overcast; moist and muggy.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

It is announced that the annual army reliefs have been submitted to the Viceroy and will be published in a few days.

It is rumoured that amongst the reductions to be carried out by the Army Commission is the abolition of the divisional command at Allahabad, and its conversion into a brigade command.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., has been appointed an additional member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, in the room of the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has conferred upon Luckmessur Singh, Zemindar of Durbungah, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction, on the occasion of his attaining his majority.

MR. PHEROZSHAW HORMUSJEE, B. A., a son of the high priest of the Parsees of the Deccan, has been appointed to act as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Kaira Zilla.

It is stated that Sir Robert Egerton will leave Simla about the 15th October, marching with a small camp through the hills to Lahore *via* the Kangra Valley. After a short stay in Lahore, His Honour will proceed to Bhawalpore to install the young Nawab.

The Secretary of State has approved of the following officers being permitted to volunteer for the Indian Staff Corp, under the terms of the Horse Guards, General Order, No. 117 of 1st December, 1878:—Lieutenants G. B. O'Donnell, 1st West India Regiment, and Warren Hastings, 2nd West India Regiment.

In a recent despatch to the Government of India, the Secretary of State, remarking on the papers relating to an attack on a Survey party made by a band of Shinwaris at Maidanak on the 17th March, 1879, expresses his approval of the behaviour on this occasion of the officers and the men of the escort generally, and especially his concurrence in the high opinion expressed by Lieutenant General Sir S. Browne of the gallant and spirited conduct of Captain C. P. Leach, R. E., on the occasion. His Lordship regrets that the service should have sustained the loss of Lieutenant F. M. Barclay, 45th Native Infantry.

We have repeatedly called attention to the efforts being made in Calcutta and Madras to institute a systematic emigration of Eurasians from these districts to Queensland and Madras, there now seems some hope that the efforts of the Association will meet with a certain degree of success; for a special telegram from Madras to a Calcutta paper says that Mr. T. G. Clarke, who heads the agitation in that town, has received a letter from an extensive firm of silk-growers in Queensland, sympathising with the efforts of the Eurasian Association in attempting to promote emigration to the colony; and offering to assist the project on certain conditions, by giving employment to any class of Eurasian workers, except clerical.

There appears to have been at least a substratum of truth in the report that the British resident at Mandalay had hauled down his flag and left the place; for, according to a telegram to a Calcutta paper, Colonel Brown had left Mandalay on Friday week. The reason for doing so is said to be unknown. It is expected he will meet Mr. Aitchison, either at Prome or Henzada, and then go on to Simla. Mr. Aitchison is on tour, visiting the Irrawaddy stations.

Colonel Cobbe, C. B., of the 17th Regiment, is about to retire on half pay with a view to getting a brigade in India.

The movement of the 4th M. N. I from Bangalore to Rumpa as ordered has been postponed.

The Rangoon autumn race meeting has been fixed for the 27th, 29th, and 31st October and 4th November.

It is announced that all idea of holding a grand Darbar at Agra for the reception of the Amir Yakub Khan has been abandoned, but that His Highness will visit the Viceroy in Calcutta some time during December or January.

According to the *Indian Mirror*, Bhaikar Joake, another confederate of the Wasudew Bulwunt Phadke, the notorious dacoit leader of Bombay, has been arrested at Benares.

In Puri low lands in ten Pergunnahs are still under water. Much damage has been done to property. In some places whole villages have been swept away and many people have been rendered destitute.

The Burmese authorities have placed two nine-pounder guns abreast of the spot where the Flotilla steamers anchor at Mandalay. One of these guns, it is said, has been christened "Repose," and the other "Defence."

A large vessel is to be built for the use of the Indian Government, which is to remain in Indian waters. It is to be like our large troopships, and will be of great value in any emergency. Its services will be required in the transport of regiments from one part of the sea coast to another, and, as it is made for the accommodation of troops, it will save much sickness and discomfort which are inseparable from the packing of a large body of troops in a small coasting steamer. The Government hopes soon to save the cost of the ship, as they will not have to employ private steamers to carry troops. India has had many disadvantages from the doing away with the Indian Navy.

Mr. Michael R. de Quadros has been recognised by Government as duly appointed Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

A reward of a thousand rupees is offered in the *Gazette of India* for the arrest of Ishwar Chundra Mozumdar, inhabitant of Tangail in Mymensingh, and Berhampore in Murshedabad, late Sub-Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, who was under trial in the Criminal Court for cheating in connection with licence tax operations, and was on a bail of Rs. 10,000 and has absconded.

In a private letter recently received in Calcutta from an Anglo-Indian, now in Australia, the writer expresses his regret that Indian traders have not realised what a splendid field is open to them in the colonies. He says:—"There is a peculiarity about the merchants here, viz., they don't like to go out of a beaten track. They have always (for instance) had tea from China, and continue to get it thence, although it is vile stuff. I have not had a cup of good tea since I have been here. They know that India can supply better tea than the refuse from China, which comes here, but they won't get it, because they have never got it. But if any firm in Calcutta were to send out a few thousand pounds, they would soon be convinced that it was appreciated here, and would prefer consigning at least a portion of their stock to Australia. The wretched stuff that comes from China sells here (wholesale) at 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., after paying duty at 9*d.* per lb. Coffee is 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and if disposed of in lots of 1 and 2 maunds, would realise more, as the grocers sell it roasted and ground, which means an extensive admixture of chicory or something worse."

The Lahore paper is informed that scurvy is still playing havoc among the native troops at Vitakri. Hitherto, the English troops have escaped it. Sir Robert Sandeman may have an opportunity of seeing Vitakri again shortly, as it is expected that he may accompany those of the Kandahar troops that are to march across country, instead of by the Bolan Pass to Dera Ghazi Khan. He will probably be received at Vitakri more in sorrow than in anger. As Sir Robert is about to take a long furlough to England, there is much curiosity felt on the question as to who is to be his successor.

Major Bradford, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is at Simla on short leave.

We learn from the Allahabad paper that General O'Connell, the last member of the Army Commission, arrived at Simla on Saturday week, and the great committee is now *au grand complet*.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. T. H. Thornton, D. C. L., Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, purposes taking two years' furlough from the 1st of November next.

Sir Michael Kennedy is at Simla on "special duty," difficulties having arisen in connection with his appointment to the Legislative Council as was originally contemplated.

The Fleming *vs.* Pearson case has again been before the Judicial Assistant at Simla. On the 28th ultimo Mr. Rudra, barrister-at-law, with a view to prosecute Dr. Fleming for giving false evidence in the course of the recent judicial proceedings taken by him against Mr. Pearson, and for instituting a false charge contained therein, presented an application asking the learned Magistrate to sanction a prosecution on the charges referred to. The grounds, the learned counsel gave for his application, are—that Dr. Fleming, on the 12th instant, *in re* "Fleming *versus* Pearson" before this court, on solemn affirmation stated, that on the 6th instant, when he was at Miss Bollingberry's house, Mr. Pearson came in, on being sent from the state of perfect intoxication, and that he "reeled about," and "had to support himself with a pillar while standing." The counsel submitted that this statement is not only altogether unsupported by the witnesses for the prosecution, but also conclusively disproved by the testimony of the witnesses for the defence. In asking for permission to prosecute Dr. Fleming on the charge of false prosecution, Mr. Rudra submitted that by bringing the charge of house-trespass, which has also been proved to have been made without just and lawful grounds, Dr. Fleming has laid himself open to the charge of false prosecution under section 211, Indian Penal Code. The learned counsel submitted that it was enough for the purposes of this application to show that Dr. Fleming knew very well that the charge could not have been sustained. On the following day Mr. Pearson having made a statement on oath as to when and where the assault had been committed the learned Judge refused to grant the application "lest it might cause another scandal."

In Rangoon the season promises to be a most favourable one. The rain still continues plentiful; grain prices are high, and there is a good demand for rice for shipment by Chinese to the Straits and China.

A wealthy Jewish trader in Rangoon has had a sum of Rs. 500 damages decreed against him for complaining to the Magistrate that a timber trader had forcibly removed some 70 logs from his timber yard, on the fact was he had taken them away quietly by permission of the men in charge, and because they belonged to him. The Recorder, before whom the case was tried, said that he had noticed people in Rangoon were a great deal too ready to resort to the criminal courts, which they thought was a cheaper and quicker way of obtaining redress, even where they had only civil claims. In the present case Rs. 2,000 was claimed, but the Recorder thought a verdict for Rs. 500 and costs would meet the justice of the case, and warn people that they could not go to magistrates for redress in such a case as this.

A cruel murder, or series of murders, recently took place near Rangoon. A Burmese couple with a relation and two hired servants (up-country Burmans) removed from where they had been living to a field near the village of Tamanine, where they commenced cultivating. All their money and jewellery they took with them. The two servants set upon them with *dhas* and cut down the woman, her husband and relation, and making off with the property, have not as yet been apprehended. A reward of Rs. 300 has been offered for their apprehension, which, it is to be hoped, will stimulate the frontier police to action, and to the securing of these two villains before they make their way into Upper Burma.

Prospects in the Santipore district are at present very gloomy, as most of the districts have been flooded, and the paddy crops to a large extent have been damaged. The cultivators expect very little outturn of the *aus* paddy crops. Everything now depends on the produce of *amun* crop, which will be reaped in the month of October next. If this harvest fails, the fate of the poor people who already live from hand to mouth, will be pitiable in the extreme. The price of rice has risen to Rs. 4 *per maund*, and all the necessaries of life have become proportionately dear. The concomitant evils of famine have also made their appearance. Cases of petty theft are daily heard from all parts of the district.

The total value of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, imported into Bengal during the first four months of the current financial year, was Rs. 3,29,11,886 as compared with Rs. 3,31,24,360 during the corresponding period of last year.

From the accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first four months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 11,12,51,408 as against Rs. 12,21,68,955, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 21,58,67,562 as against Rs. 21,37,12,568. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,62,58,633 as against Rs. 2,08,67,778, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,15,02,749 as against Rs. 62,78,047. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,23,00,340 as against Rs. 1,34,07,359, and that of export duty collected Rs. 20,13,611 as against Rs. 18,31,150.

The difficulties between the Burmese Government and their recusant subjects on the Irrawaddy above Mandalay is as far from settlement as ever. The villagers on the advance of the Burmese forces simply ran away to the Kakhyen hills, and sent threatening messages that they will burn any villages on the banks of the river which are hostile to them. The Burmese do not care to advance into the Kakhyen jungles, where they would cross like fall into some ambush. They therefore content themselves by occupying the villages on the banks of the river from which the rebels have made their escape.

The *Indian Tea Gazette* says:—We look upon the invention of compressed tea as one possibly suited to certain exigencies of the home market, but as totally inapplicable to the necessities or desirabilities of this country; and although it may be desirable to treat inferior Chinas mixed with pungent Indian growths, in way of "consolidation," we should earnestly deprecate our pure Indian teas being subjected to any such process.

A case of considerable importance to racing men has been filed in the Madras High Court, by Captain E. H. O. Dowd, of the 14th Hussars, against the Stewards of the Madras Races for 1879, for the recovery of Rs. 1,000, being damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendants not having adhered to the terms and conditions of the prospectus issued and published by them, whereby they promised that the customary Madras Races would be held in January, 1879. Among the races advertised was the "Desert Handicap," for wich the plaintiff had entered his horse Kilronan. The plaintiff accordingly put his horse into thorough training, but after doing so, he was told that the race meeting as advertised, as regarded seven races among which was the "Desert Handicap," would not take place owing to the paucity of duly qualified entries. The plaintiff and others, however, insisted upon walking over or running for the entries, and the defendants consented to the proposal, but declined to ask the public for subscriptions. Accordingly on the 18th January, the Desert Handicap was run by three horses, viz., Caractacus, Glenmore and Kilronan, and the plaintiff's horse was duly declared the winner. The plaintiff, therefore, claims Rs. 1,000 damages, being the prize for the said "Desert Handicap."

A special telegram to the Calcutta papers says:—The Zemindar of Badrachellum reports that the rebels are quartered four miles from Wadagudiem. They are very bold, advancing to within one mile of the troops, capturing cattle and ryots. The steamer Godaveri is delayed at Conda Mudla. Mr. Foster, the Collector, Colonel Robertson, Major Mackenzie, and a detachment of the 10th Regiment are on board, also supplies for the troops above. There is fever among the Sappers.

A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says that an important revolution is overhanging the iron trade of England, which threatens altogether to destroy the supremacy of the Cleveland district. It has been discovered that the greater portion of the county of Northampton, a county hitherto given up to hunting, agriculture, and boot-making, is the seat of most valuable ironstone, which only underlies the surface by about 3 feet. If this be so, then it will follow that the cost of iron production must fall very considerably, and the further question is, as Northamptonshire produces no coal, whether it will be cheaper to convey the coal to the iron or the iron to the coal.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed to examine the fragments of the gun which burst on board the Renown has completed its labours. Its report confirms Herr Krupp's assumption as to the cause of the accident. The gun appears to have been well served, but the tube being, it is believed, cracked before in a peculiar way, an excessive gas pressure caused the pieces to fly asunder.

A correspondent of an American paper says that, during a long life, spent in tropical fever districts, he has been able to escape infection by the use of gunpowder and drinking no water but that which has been first boiled and kept from contact with the air. He places great reliance on the practice of burning a thimbleful of gunpowder in his tent, and also in his trunks, so as to keep his clothes in a feebly charged atmosphere of gunpowder gas, and in several fever-stricken places has found this a sure preventive of epidemics and epidemic diseases.

The *Scotsman* gives a summary of 122 reports regarding Scotch agricultural prospects, and says that if there is not more sunshine, 1879 must take its place along with the year 1877, when farmers' losses were serious indeed.

The Eurasian problem still occupies attention in Pondicherry, where M. Lauqier has organised a street police, consisting of able-bodied East Indians who were unemployed, and besides giving them small salaries, has supplied them with uniforms.

BOMBAY.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March .....Bartholomaris.....Kuhner.
Overture.....To the Drums Mosart.....Supp.
Selection.....Bellario .....Donizetti.
Valse .....Mein Schonster Tagin Berlin..Gung'l.
Quadrille.....Arabian .....Budik.
Galop .....Wings of Love .....Meyder.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—Winning numbers for the month of August, 1879. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month.

8 annas.	2 annas.	1½ anns.	1 anns.	¾ anns.	¼ anns.
001804	020056	022524	232344	041641	034876
	007125	197459	221459	089340	041717
		007545	186952		047228
					000149

An old Offender.—Ramchunder Kessow was on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing Rs. 7 in cash belonging to Ragoonath Dewjee.

Furious Driving.—On Saturday last Ambichund Abichund, a Hindu merchant, was charged, at the instance of Sir Frederick Souter, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with reckless driving, and, on evidence being adduced, he was found guilty and fined Rs. 500.

Making a false Complaint.—On Saturday last, a Hindu hawker, named Balgovind Hoosaryal, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment, for giving false information to Mr. Inspector Jones.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 6th inst:—Horses, 3 lame, 1 diseased pastern; bullocks, 11 lame, 15 sore necks, 1 sore hoof and 1 emaciated. Total amount of cases 32; amount of fines, Rs. 110.

The 97th anniversary of the consecration of the Fire-temple built and endowed by the late Dady Sett, was celebrated on Saturday before a numerous congregation of the Parsees and their high priests. After the ceremony, Dustoor Sorabjee Rastomjee preached a sermon in Gujarati, taking for his text the words—"Think good, say good, and do good."

Nursey Kessowjee's affairs.—Says the *Satya Mitter*:—A rumour is again current in the bazar that a fresh attempt is being made on behalf of Nursey Kessowjee and Kessowjee Naik to come to some terms with their creditors. It is proposed to pay them eight annas in the rupee, of which one-half is to be paid at once in cash, and the other half after a year. An advantageous arrangement in connection with the mills is also proposed.

A Lunatic.—Dhackoo Bhowanee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on the 3rd instant with voluntarily causing hurt to Dhania Ragoo, and also with attempting to commit suicide. The prisoner was sent to the Police Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, to be examined as to his sanity, and a certificate was produced on Saturday last from the Police Surgeon stating that the prisoner was insane. He was thereupon sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Cassee, 12 years of age, who was accidentally drowned at the Gopee tank whilst washing clothes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on the same day at Warli on view of the body of Dhaklia Bhoodes, a labourer employed at the Warli pumping station, when the following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sewage well at the Warli pumping station."

Very Sympathetic.—A lad residing at Sudder Bazaar tried the effect the first pipe of tobacco had on him. When his father came home to dinner, he found him braced against a barrel with his legs spread apart, his hands and lower jaw drooping listlessly and a deathly pallor overspreading his face. "What's the matter with *you*," inquired the amazed parent. "My teacher is sick, gasped the boy. "Well you must not feel so badly about it Tommy," said the father kindly, "she will get well again without doubt," and then stepping into his house, he observed to his wife that Tommy was the most sympathetic lad he ever saw.—*Poona Observer*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY BOMBAY (FORT) BRANCH.

The first public tea meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday last in the Cathedral High School. The school room was tastefully decorated with mottoes and texts suitable to the occasion, and flowers, flags, &c. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and among the latter many of the reverend clergy. The tables were sumptuously laid, and literally burdened with a large variety of good things. Supper over the report of the society was read by the secretary, Mr. J. Gardiner, as follows:—

"The Bombay (Fort) Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was established on the 30th of June last with twenty-two members. Since that date fortnightly meetings consisting of songs, recitations, and readings, have been held in the Cathedral High School. The rules of the society are the same as those of the parent society in England. The average attendance at the meetings has been *twenty*. The expenses of the society are covered by the monthly subscriptions. The members return their best thanks to the kind friends who have rendered most invaluable assistance, both by their contributions and interest in the temperance cause. This is the first public meeting of the society, and its chief object is to make the public aware of the existence of a "Church of England Temperance Society" in the Fort, and we trust it will result in gaining the support and interest of the Anglican community of Bombay. Our wants are still many and urgent; a small leading library is much needed. Gifts to enable us to purchase one, and donations to procure badges, illuminated pledge cards, and leaflets for circulation, will be most thankfully received by the warden of the society, the Rev. R. Evans, at the Cathedral High School. Hitherto God has indeed blessed us, and we have continued our work with little or no opposition. Our number now is thirty, and we hope by degrees to get stronger and stronger. Success must follow perseverance. We know not indeed what is ahead, what desertion may occur; what temporary defeat we may have to bear. But these reflections do not move us. They stir no ripple of fear on the surface of our hope. No good cause can ever be lost. Success will follow. With this assurance we do not hesitate to continue our work, and ask God to stir up kind hearts to assist us in glorifying His holy Name."

The Rev. B. Dalley then gave an appropriate address; and a programme of music, recitations, and readings followed.

The evening's entertainment was a perfect success, and exceeded the anticipations of all. On the conclusion of the programme a hymn was sung, in which all joined heartily, and the Benediction being pronounced by the rev. the warden, the meeting was dismissed.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

At a sitting of the Appeal Court on Saturday last before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice M. Melvill, an application was heard for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Venayek Wassudeo *vs.* Purmanundas Jeevundas and others. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the first defendant and appellant; Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the Advocate General, another defendant and respondent; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for Venayek Wassudeo, the plaintiff and one of the respondent.

The plaintiff filed this suit in April, 1876, praying for the appointment of a new trustee or trustees for a certain charity alleged to be created by the last will and testament of Ranchordas Canjee, deceased. The suit was heard before Sir Charles Sargent, who in March, 1878, made a decree declaring, *inter alia*, that the charity was well-established and directing the first defendant Purmanandas to deliver to the Accountant General of the Court certain Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 1,57,000. Purmanandas preferred an appeal from the decree, which was heard in January, 1879, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill, who confirmed the decree of Sir Charles Sargent, Purmanandas subsequently applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the decree of the Appeal Court and their Lordships granted a rule *nisi*. That rule was argued on Saturday last, when Mr. Latham, on behalf of Venayek Wassudeo, showed cause against the rule. It was granted on the following among other grounds:—That the Appeal Court was wrong in holding that Runchord Canjee, deceased, had power to dispose of any of the property affected to be disposed of by his will, that it was wrong in holding that Ranchordas Canjee and Jeevundas Canjee took the property bequeathed to them by the will of Canjee Chatoor in severalty, and not jointly as members of a joint Hindu family; that it was wrong in holding that Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 36,000, part of the aforesaid notes, were still applicable for the purposes of the charity; that it was wrong in directing the whole of the notes to be delivered to the Accountant General of the Court without first directing an enquiry to be made as to whether the whole of them belonged to the charity, or whether the plaintiff was not entitled to retain out of the notes some portion thereof. The appellant therefore applied for the usual certificate under the Civil Procedure Code to the effect that the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit is more than Rs. 10,000, and that the appeal involves substantial questions of law.

The rule was argued during the rest of the day. Leave to file special appeal to the Privy Council was granted, the appellant depositing Rs. 4,000 for costs and paying into Court Rs. 500 for printing and other charges.

OPENING OF THE KAISAR-I-HIND BRIDGE IN KATHIAWAR.

The *Kathiawar Political Agency Gazette* publishes a full report of the Darbar which was held in the Central Hall of the Rajkumar College on the 19th of August, to celebrate the opening of the South Wing of the College, and the Kaisar-i-Hind Bridge.

After a few preliminary proceedings, and the firing of a number of salutes, Mr. Booth, the Agency Engineer, read an account of the works on which he has been engaged in the civil station at Rajkot, and which have been erected at the expense of His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar, as follows:—

Colonel Barton, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—We are met here this evening to celebrate the opening of two important public works for which Rajkot and the public generally are indebted to the munificence of His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar. The ceremonies will be performed presently by the Political Agent, but before doing so, I am desired to make a statistical statement of the works. Last year on the occasion of His Highness' accession to the Gadi, one of his first acts was to devote a sum of one lac of rupees to the Rajkumar College in grateful memory of old school days passed there. Of this sum Rs. 20,000 were to be devoted to the enrichment of the College endowment fund, Rs. 50,000 to the erection of an upper storied addition to the Principal's residence, and Rs. 75,000 to the construction of the South Wing, which will be opened this day. Upon it being found that the cost of the wing would not exceed Rs. 68,000, the balance with His Highness' consent was utilised in enlarging and improving the College Hall. The new south wing, in distribution and design, is similar to the north wing, which was completed 6 years ago. The interior arrangements have, however, been somewhat improved, and by the introduction of timber ceiling, and the substitution of trap for limestone in the entrance steps, &c. Provision has also been made for painting the south and west facades externally with silicate solution as a protection from damp, which was necessary owing to the nature of the stone. The wing, which is 280 feet in length and 45 in height, comprises 16 separate residences or suites of apartments, 8 upon each floor, and each residence is provided with a separate entrance. The whole area presented above and below by arcaded verandahs running the full length of the north front. The architecture is after the style of modern Italian Gothic, and the construction, in common with all the other buildings of the College, is entirely in limestone. The work was carried out under contract by Pittamber Vasta, of Rajkot, who has, I trust in the opinion of others as he has in mine, maintained the name and reputation he has always borne in the department as a clever artisan and honest and trustworthy man. The time occupied in the erection of the wing has been about 15 months, and but for serious delay caused by the heavy rains of 1878, the work would have been completed some 3 months earlier. The erection of the south wing completes the entire design for the Rajkumar College buildings, as it was put upon paper about 12 years ago, and now that the whole is completed, I may be allowed to express the pride I have always felt, and feel to-day, in the work. However, at having been privileged to be both its architect and builder from the commencement to the end. The other work with which we are concerned this evening is the "Kaisar-i-Hind Bridge," the funds for the erection of which were supplied by His Highness the Thakor Saheb of

anything as prominent landmarks, and St. Mary's Cathedral, in its half-built state and with its old tower and belfry standing near it, looks remarkably like an old ruin solemn and austere, and full of the associations of incense and prayers and vesper bells. To the south are the railway terminus and the station buildings, and close by the dome-shaped roof of the old Exhibition-building in Prince Alfred Park, looking excessively shabby compared with its international rival. Nearer are the old graveyards of Devonshire-street, where the crumbling gravestones, the rank grass, and the cypress trees seem, when the winds are up, to tell strange stories of old days which no one is ever present to hear, for the friends of the dead are dead too, and the graves are those of past generations. The Observatory, with a tower like a pepper-box, stands high on Flagstaff-hill, and looks down upon the houses that line the locality known as the "Rocks," where there is much of Old Sydney still remaining, particularly in the material and style of the buildings, which appear very much like the houses in a box of toys. So in every part of the city, and from every point of view, is there something interesting to see, and a trip to the top of the tower should prove to visitors one of the greatest charms of the forthcoming Exhibition.

'ARRY.

(Saturday Review.)

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD must help us to define 'Arry; he must lend us one of his fine old serviceable *formulæ*. 'Arry is the *homme sensuel moyen* of the middle and lower classes; the ordinary sensual man, very ordinary and excessively sensual. In 'Arry "the life of the senses developes itself all around without misgiving;" his existence is "confident, free," and easy. We all know 'Arry when we meet him; but circumstances have prevented science from pursuing him to his home. For the world at large 'Arry only exists when he is at large; and that is much too often for the comfort of people who are, after all, in a sense his fellow-creatures. No martyr of social curiosity has yet sought to know 'Arry at home; to see him at work, or in his family circle. His public appearances and performances are quite enough at present. They enable us to recognise more than one sort of 'Arry. There is a fine flower of the species whom a contemporary poet (in *Punch*) has made his own. This 'Arry is the ordinary sensual man in the position of a clerk, or a haberdasher, or a druggist's or photographer's young man. His foible is to imitate the ordinary sensual man of the upper classes. He wears long yellow shoddy ulsters and shiny shoes, and he carries the sort of walking-stick that was in fashion six months ago. He believes as devoutly as Tittlebat Titmouse, or Balzac himself, in his successes with women. The young man by the name of Guppy, who bought the cheap engravings of British beauties, was his spiritual ancestor. 'Arry is more fortunate; he can purchase, at a cheaper rate, photographs which are "amazingly intimate." He wears two of these in two big yellow lockets. As concerns the arts, he is fond of burlesque, and enjoys the gambols of those precocious little girls whose performances are in fashion. 'Arry also patronises the music-halls, and applauds patriotic minstrelsy. The outer world hears him often, though it seldom sees him except when he is clothed in a shining black apron and in his right hand, selling drugs or what not over the counter in the exercise of his duties. We hear 'Arry all through the small hours, between half-past twelve and four, when "many a wandering cad of noisy nights" is making for his lodgings. Then the gay 'Arry relieves his mind by bowling, barking, yelping, screaming, and by uttering such other sounds as "please himself," to quote Herodotus, "while they are disgusting to others."

It is as a vocalist that 'Arry is most powerful. Philosophers who have studied the song of birds inform us that the notes which they repeat are the sounds which come most easily, and in the easiest succession, and which therefore become habitual. Applying this theory to 'Arry, it seems plain that his larynx and vocal organs must differ so much from those of the rest of the race as to constitute him a new species. The horrible and inarticulate cries which he utters habitually would actually tear the throat, as they do torture the ears of his less developed fellow-creatures. 'Arry never sings; neither the middleclass 'Arry, nor his sturdier, if less elegant, brother of the working classes. He has not brain enough nor orderliness enough to attempt a tune. His too free, too confident nature would be hampered and trammelled by the conditions of any melodious form of expression. Thus the sleepless listeners to the diversions of the English 'Arry, in all parts of the world, must have observed that, even if he begins a tune, he never finishes it. He breaks off into a bark or a hissing sound that ends with a yell. Even if he tried to persevere with a song his companions would not permit him to get on with it. They shout and howl in the middle of the performance till the songster desists. Thus 'Arry differs from his Continental brethren—Henri and Heinrich and Enrico. They are as noisy as he, but they cannot help being more human and civilised. Their songs disturb the night in France, in Germany, above all in Italy, but at least they do not make it quite hideous. They have melody and meaning in them, and the music dying, with the measured tramp of feet, down some long sonorous street of Genoa brings its own consolations.

'Arry is a neglected problem of our civilisation. No other country in Europe can show this shameful spectacle of a part of the population which deliberately sinks itself much lower than the animals, and can find pleasure only in meat, drink, and inarticulate noise. Beauty of art or nature, manly sports, and games, all appeal vainly to 'Arry. There seems to be nothing in his nature to which they can appeal. To enjoy them requires either repose on varied effort consciously directed and regulated, and he is incapable of orderly effort, and incapable of repose. It is not easy to see how the social missionary is to do good to 'Arry, or how 'Arry is to be "got at" by education. He is so brutally gregarious that no one can find him alone and play on his finer feelings; he is so dull that he would not attempt argument, or even banter; he would only howl. Nature has produced no animal so near the Yahoo as 'Arry, the flower of our earnest mechanical civilisation. By his pleasures he is known on his holidays he is to be studied, for then he escapes from the yoke of civilisation, and is really himself. His actions have the monotonous regularity of a machine, and when one has listened to one van-load of 'Arries, one has heard all of them pondering these things as one reads the *Nineteenth Century*, one sees a fugitive vision of manly features and hears the voice of Mr. Arnold saying in dulcet and melancholy tones, *Organise 'Arry.*

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PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS ANL DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1879. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and vice versa.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Tabls on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Court.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry.).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nelgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anatkari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Jawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Scalkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksar in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
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(Madras Athenæum.)

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